



# Russian-Bulgarian Peace Is Reported

### Sofia Announces Resumption of Economic Relations

### Trotzky Abandons Stockholm Demand

### Agrees to Continue Peace Parleys With Teutons at Brest-Litovsk

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 10.—A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, the "Bund" reports.

A Bulgarian correspondent of the "Bund" says Premier Radoslavoff read the following dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The "Bund" says Bulgaria has appointed a minister to Petrograd and a consul general to be stationed at Odessa, and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opposing the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring Bulgaria should retain the territory she had won. This would not interfere with a peace between Russia and Bulgaria, however, inasmuch as the territory Bulgaria desires consists of parts of Serbia and Rumania. Premier Radoslavoff was quoted in a Sofia dispatch last month to the effect that Bulgaria had accepted the Russian proposals, providing for ending the war, restoring commercial treaties in effect before the war and settling the Danube question.

# Russian Delegation Ready to Continue Brest-Litovsk Parley

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has announced its readiness to continue the peace negotiations at that place, according to the latest information received here.

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, which was resumed Tuesday, with Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at the head of the Russian delegation, say that Trotzky in a speech insisted on a removal of the conference to Stockholm. Trotzky declared the Russians came to Brest-Litovsk not as the representatives of a conquered country and did not intend to ask for pity, but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the voice of the democracies of the Central Powers and the weight of arms of the Russian democracy.

"The Evening Post" asserts that the Germans replied that they did not decline to carry on the peace negotiations, but that the Russians failed to specify where they should be held.

The German delegation in Petrograd is reported to have expressed the desire to the Swedish Legation that Sweden act as the go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk includes, in addition to Trotzky, who is serving as its president, one woman, Mme. Bithenka, a former Petrograd sent out from Petrograd by the official Russian news agency says the discussion among the delegates centered on the selection of a city in some neutral country in which to continue the deliberations. There is every probability, adds the dispatch, of a satisfactory arrangement being reached.

# Bolsheviks Reported As Refusing Terms Offered by Turkey

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9 (delayed).—Separate peace proposals made by Turkey, it is reported, have been refused by the Bolshevik government. Turkey was requested to participate in the general conference between Russia and the Central Powers.

**Germans Said to Have Asked Sweden For Mediation**

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The German delegation in Petrograd are reported by "The Evening Post" to have got into touch with the Swedish Legation here and to have expressed the desire that Sweden act as a go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

The German delegations in Petrograd were sent to take up with the Russians questions such as resumption of commercial relations and release of certain classes of prisoners. So far as is known, they were not charged with political affairs, and in ordinary circumstances the German government would not employ such agents in seeking Sweden's services as mediator.

# Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Placed in Prison Camp

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. Following time Washington, D. C., effective Jan. 12th. Train 87, 9:00 P. M. now in effect. Information and Pullman reservations, 1195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

# Berlin Papers Say Wilson Has Prevented Peace

### Declares American Terms Can Never Be Accepted by Central Powers

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Commenting on President Wilson's address, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (Berlin), says:

"The fourteen points do not form a programme for world peace, but a real symphony of joy to no peace. Beginning with his joyful fanfare of freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realization, Mr. Wilson's intervention is not wanted. Having the opportunity of serving peace, he has not only failed, but has clearly expressed a contrary intention."

"Appealing to the self-determination of the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and proclaiming the policy of doing violence to nations with disregard for all historical and racial facts."

"With equal nonchalance, he finds reason for the partition of Turkey, such as could only be voted by a man whose policy aims at playing off one against another, of peoples and parts of peoples who belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity."

The "Koblenzer Volkszeitung" says: "President Wilson's programme is substantially squares with Lloyd George's. It is as unacceptable for us as is the British and is more brutal still than that of Lloyd George. He demands the severance from the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, which is nine-tenths inhabited by Germans, and he undiscussably demands the severance from the empire of parts of Prussia inhabited by the Poles."

The "Berliner Lokal Anzeiger," in an article under the heading: "Entente's Wire-Puller, speaks of 'the unbranded impudence with which the leading statesmen of the multiple alliance deceive the whole world.'"

# U. S. Destroyer Saves Steamers From U-Cruiser

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The submarine warfare has gradually taken on a new phase since the wintry weather set in. Submarines of the so-called cruiser type are now doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines apparently are confining their work largely to mine-laying.

The reason for this shifting of German technique is that small submarines are not good surface craft in stormy seas, while the cruiser type has proved wonderfully seaworthy.

The cruise in the North Atlantic, 5.9 guns and sixteen torpedoes, and can remain at sea six weeks. The Germans have built a considerable number of these super-submarines, but so many of them have been lost that there are now not more than seven or eight operating.

The cruiser submarine guns no longer are of the old type, which floated to the body of the craft when submerged and had to be unfolded before a U-boat could get into action. The new guns are known technically as wet guns, being constructed of material which sea water does not harm. They are mounted on stationary platforms. Therefore, they are always ready and can be fired the instant the deck of an emerging boat is above water.

An American torpedo boat destroyer had an encounter with one of these submarine cruisers a few days ago. The German was engaged in sinking three armed merchantmen from a range of four miles, and had fired about thirty shots when the American destroyer appeared on the horizon, attracted by the sound of the guns.

The destroyer opened fire at six miles with the wonderful American naval guns. The U-boat, however, was going with decks almost awash and therefore was difficult to target, and as the American drew in toward her at full speed she submerged suddenly.

The Americans were unable to destroy the U-boat, but the destroyer escorted two of the three merchantmen safely to port after having rescued the crew of the third, which already was sinking.

# Says U-Boat Was Captured Off U. S.

(By The Associated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Joseph Baubcher, twenty-three years old, a German sailor, declared to-day just before leaving with Federal officers for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment, that he was captured and taken to Canada when a merchant submarine was placed in a prison camp. After a short time, he said, he overpowered a guard and made his way to Detroit. From Detroit, according to his story, he went to Toledo and worked as a railroad brakeman for several months.

# Winter Fights For Germany in New York

### Coal Shortage Not Only Ties Up Freight, but Also 136 Ships

### Rail Administration Working Desperately

### Port Gorged With Goods for Allies Which Cannot Be Moved

By Theodore M. Knappen

With a high tide of 60,000 laden freight cars above the normal amount added to the eastward movement and with the westward movement, despite extraordinary efforts, increased by only 6,000, of which only 4,000 are empty, the new national administration of the railways is confronted by a task that threatens to overwhelm it.

Desperate efforts to hasten coal to the shivering people of the Atlantic seaboard and food and other supplies to the needy Allies are piling up the freight cars in Atlantic terminals at an unprecedented rate.

Transatlantic shipping has in effect gone out of business.

Only six ships got bunker coal in the whole Port of New York yesterday. Twenty-two ships arrived with empty bunkers.

The greatest transportation crisis of the war has arrived. The railways are overwhelmed, the ships are steamless. One hundred and thirty-six ships wait for coal, and while they wait for coal the cars that are to fill them must wait, unless, perchance, a little room may be found in piers already congested with lighters already turned into storerooms.

# Freight Dumped on Ground

The warehouses and piers are full, lighters are laden, side tracks are gorged. Hundreds of thousands of tons of freight have been dumped on the ground. Still the flood of freight pours in from the inexhaustible West, only to encounter the dam of insufficient shipping temporarily turned into no shipping.

Bunkering of ships has all but stopped. The ice has put a whole lot of tugs out of business. Labor cannot be obtained to handle the coal that the crippled coal barge fleet is able to deliver.

Elisha Lee, operating vice-president of the Pennsylvania, says that a mighty man in making things move, hastened to the coal terminals, only to find himself almost powerless, with thirty-two barges of bunker coal ready to move and no tugs to move them through ice three feet thick.

# Winter Fights for Germans in New York

Winter is fighting for the Germans in New York.

Here are some of the figures that tell the story of the congestion:

Eastbound freight cars January 10, 77,587 above normal; Westbound, only 6,400 above normal.

Bituminous coal on barges, but with no power to move them, 30,171 tons—in sight of 136 ships waiting for coal and unable to receive cargo until they get coal.

United States government freight standing in cars at the four ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News 115,065 cars and takes up 310 carloads of space on piers and in warehouses.

Forty-three lighters laden with United States government freight have been detained in New York harbor from five to twelve days, with an average of seven and two-fifths days and a total loss of 219 1/2 days.

Of domestic freight there are on lighters in cars and trucks in New York harbor 8,388 carloads, while 2,016 cars are held on tributary sidings, making a total of 10,404 carloads of domestic freight held up in New York alone.

Despite embargoes, shipping pools and utmost efforts to load and dispatch ships the accumulated freight at all North Atlantic ports was reduced only 1,800 cars between the middle of December and January 1 and is now increasing again.

# Coal Shortage for Winter, Says Smith

(By The Associated Press)

OF THE 41,101 carloads accumulated on January 1 about 10,519 were commercial export freight and 30,582 were for the United States or other governments. Of this government freight 3,669 carloads belonged to the United States government, 4,682 to Great Britain, 13,615 to France, 4,823 to Russia, and 4,092 to Italy.

Of the total, 10,952 carloads were actually in cars and trucks having been unloaded in some way. About 14,000 carloads of the jammed freight is in or around the port of New York.

This is the answer to the optimists who think the submarine is beaten.

# Railroads Will End Coal Shortage for Winter, Says Smith

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The railroad situation has improved under government operation sufficiently to guarantee that there will be no further coal famine in any part of the country this winter, Director General McAdoo was informed to-day by A. H. Smith, assistant in charge of transportation on Eastern lines.

Local shortages will be inevitable under existing abnormal conditions, Mr. Smith said, but indications are that no important industries will be forced to shut down because of lack of fuel, and shunt-holders will be supplied reasonably well. He added that this applied to New York and New England, where the coal shortage has been most marked in the East.

Whether operations of express companies shall be assumed by the government was discussed with the railroad administration to-day by heads of the four principal express companies, and it was said Director General McAdoo's advisory board in a few days would recommend that government control be extended to them.

# Coal Shortage Imperils City's Night Life

### Hours of Amusement Places May Be Cut to Keep Industries Alive

The coal shortage in New York has reached such an acute stage that yesterday fuel administrators here delved into the problem of keeping industry alive, first at the expense of amusements, either by compulsory closing or at least by curtailment of amusement's business hours.

Throughout the day official and unofficial fuel directors conferred in an effort to solve the delicate questions concerning just what was an essential and what was a non-essential in war.

In order to obtain an official ruling on the subject a message finally was sent to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal fuel administrator, at Washington, in which Alfred H. Wiggins, state fuel administrator, called upon that official to define and classify the non-essentials.

Garfield to Make Ruling

Upon the decision of the national administrator depends the fate of the city's theatres, cafes, saloons and all other institutions that offer amusement.

# Baker Says Army Is in High Form

### No Nation Ever Mobilized Fighting Force So Quickly, He Declares

### Admits Errors, but Defends Department

### Tells Senators Nearly 1,500,000 Men Are Now Under Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Every phase of the War Department's preparations for battle against Germany was outlined and defended by Secretary Baker to-day before the Senate Military Committee. He answered those who have criticized the department during the committee's investigation with the assertion that no army such as that now under the American flag ever had been raised, equipped or trained so quickly.

# Lenine Goes Abroad To Finland for Rest

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has gone to a Finland sanatorium for several days' rest.

Finland has declared her independence, which has been recognized by France, Germany and the Bolsheviks, so that Mr. Lenine is now enjoying his well-earned rest as a guest on foreign soil.

The Secretary read an exhaustive prepared statement when he took the stand. Then questions began to fly from every side of the committee table, launching a cross-examination that was not concluded at adjournment to-night and probably will continue all day to-morrow.

Chairman Chamberlain and other committeemen wanted to know particularly about delays in furnishing machine guns and rifles, and much attention was devoted to the army's supply purchasing system.

Frankly Admits Delays

Mr. Baker admitted there had been some mistakes and delays, but declared that all fighting men in France were adequately equipped and armed, and that all sent over would be. He took full responsibility for delay in approving a machine gun, holding that the value of the Browning gun now developed was worth it. He also said the superior weapon obtained by having the British Enfield rifle rechambered for American ammunition compensated for the delay there.

More than 1,500,000 Americans are now under arms, Secretary Baker said, and an army of substantial size already is in France ready for active service.

Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted that it was essential to guard against pub-

# 400 French Women Victims of Reprisal

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A German official statement, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, says:

"As a reprisal for the retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, against the law of nations, 400 French women will be sent to the camp at Holzminden (Duchy of Brunswick)."

# Hylan Almost Relieves Bronx Coal Famine

Mayor Hylan almost solved the Bronx coal problem yesterday. He called on the New York Central to send one of its big tugs to break a channel through the ice in the Harlem River.

"All right," said W. P. Pollock, who has charge of the pooled local marine transport equipment of the railways, under government control. "We'll furnish the tug, but you'll have to do the rest."

"Rest? What do you mean?"

"Find the water. The tugs draw eight feet, and there are only four feet of water."

# Suffrage Wins in the House Without One Vote to Spare; Democrats Divided on Issue

### House of Lords Rejects Plan To Deny Suffrage to Women

### 165 Republicans For and 33 Against; Democrats 104 to 102

### Measure Goes To the Senate

### Memorable Session Is Opened With Stirring Prayer by Billy Sunday

By James Arthur Seavey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal constitution, providing for woman suffrage, passed the House of Representatives this evening, but passed by the narrowest sort of a margin. On the final rollcall, the vote stood 274 for the amendment and 136 against it, or a total vote of 410. The resolution required two-thirds of all the members of the House present and voting to carry. It required, therefore, 273 1/3 votes to pass the amendment.

But the House tellers have not yet found a way to count a third of a man present and voting. It follows, therefore, that, with a total vote of 410, the minimum two-thirds in favor of the amendment must be 274. The measure did have one more vote it could have summoned, for Speaker Champ Clark had announced he would be counted in favor of it, if this proved necessary.

The Resolution Adopted

Here is the amendment:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Of the total House membership of 435 there were 410 members voted. Their line-up follows:

For the resolution: Democrats, 104; Republicans, 165; miscellaneous, 5; total, 274.

Against the resolution: Democrats, 102; Republicans, 33; Progressive, 1; total, 136.

Now Goes to Senate

The amendment now goes to the Senate. The opinion of most of the suffrage leaders here to-night is that it will be taken up by the other branch of the National Congress just as soon as its supporters are reasonably sure that it will have enough votes to carry.

Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman's Suffrage Committee, is very optimistic about its passage, and is in favor of placing it before the Senate with as little delay as possible. On the other hand, Senator Curtis (Republican), of Kansas, and Senator Hollis (Democrat), of New Hampshire, are strong advocates of suffrage, have made rolls of the Senate and report that a vote in the Senate just now would be extremely close.

To-night, after a little time was had to consider the vote in the House with some care, cool-headed friends of suffrage were inclined to the opinion that considerable more missionary work would have to be done in the Senate before it was altogether safe to bring the resolution up for consideration.

The vote on the final House rollcall was much closer than friends of the measure had expected. Only 102 votes on amendments to the amendment were taken upon before the vote on the resolution was taken up, indicated that the amendment would have three or four votes to spare. The opinion among many friends of suffrage here to-night is that no chance ought to be taken in the Senate of so narrow a margin as was won in the House.

Prayer by Billy Sunday

The business in hand was taken up promptly at 11 o'clock, when the session was opened with prayer by Billy Sunday. It was a vigorous and stirring, typical Sunday prayer, and ended with these words:

"Bless, we pray Thee, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and give them wisdom and strength, for they seem to have come into the Kingdom for such a time as this. And, Lord, may every man, woman and child, from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Louisiana, stand up to the last ditch and be glad and willing to suffer and endure until final victory shall come.

"Bless our Allies, and may victory be ours! And, in your own time, and in your own way, we pray Thee that Thou wilt release the white-winged dove of peace, until it shall dispel the storm clouds that hang lowering over this sin-cursed, blood-soaked and sorrowing world, and when it is all over we will uncover our heads and lift our faces to the heavens and sing, with a new music, My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

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# Must Share More Wheat With Allies

### America to Export Ninety Million Bushels; To Compel Conservation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ship losses and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the Allied countries that the United States is planning to release for export 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's export surplus had been shipped by mid-December.

The American people will be asked by the food administration to cut their consumption to make up the amount to be exported. Unless they do, the nation is threatened with a flour shortage in May before the new wheat crop is harvested in June.

Plan Compulsory Saving

The food administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory and has approved a bill drawn by Representative Lever, author of the food control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains also are under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

In preparation for dealing with the situation the food administration has decided to purchase from the mills 33 per cent of the output. Out of the flour purchased it will supply the Allies, the army and the navy, and will maintain reserve stores to meet any local shortages that may arise.

Some food administration officials think a slight wheat flour shortage next spring not only would not cause suffering here, but might have a wholesome effect in causing the people to turn to other cereals.

Allies Prefer Foodstuffs

Although the inter-Allied conference at Paris agreed to turn over ships for the transportation of American troops, food conditions have reached such a state that many officials are of the opinion the Allies may for the present prefer foodstuffs.

So far as known, however, there has as yet been no change in policy, and the food administration has been given no more ships for moving food than called for in a schedule prepared some months ago. A determination of the balance between food and troop shipments will be left by the American government largely to the Allies themselves.

# America Holds Up Pay for Captured Officers of Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Failure of the German government to agree to pay American army officers taken prisoner the same rate of pay given officers of similar rank in the German armies resulted to-day in the American government cutting off payment to all German officers held prisoners of war in this country, it was announced at the War Department.

The American government some months ago made representations through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin seeking an equitable agreement on the payment of officers made prisoners of war by the two governments. This government agreed to follow the decision of the Hague Convention providing for the payment of all officer prisoners at the same rate officers of the government taking prisoners are paid.

The Imperial German government's reply was uncertain, holding the proposition up for further discussion. While further negotiations are in progress, the American government announced that no future pay will be given German naval officers held prisoners of war by the United States.

# Berlin Fails to Agree on Salary for United States Prisoners

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"Bless our Allies, and may victory be ours! And, in your own time, and in your own way, we pray Thee that Thou wilt release the white-winged dove of peace, until it shall dispel the storm clouds that hang lowering over this sin-cursed, blood-soaked and sorrowing world, and when it is all over we will uncover our heads and lift our faces to the heavens and sing, with a new music, My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

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